The Bombay Gazette.

No.—9 923 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 6½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palmyras Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

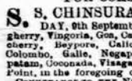
N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th September 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	360	229	Wines	90
Port Said	380	240		95
Messina	500	340	&	140
Naples	500	340	Spirits	140
Leghorn	500	340	included	140
Genoa	500	340		140
Marseilles	520	360		145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880,
——, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

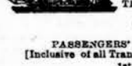
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & Co. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	about 20th Sept.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	S. Collin.	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill.	2200	300	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

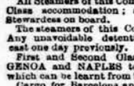
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. A. Head.	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2289	500	to follow.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	W. Craig.	3950	421	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 600
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th Sept.
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th „
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	2nd „
(a) POONAH	2130	550	H. Wrighell	2nd Oct
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
(a) THIBET	2153	400	W. R. Jordan	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [a] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

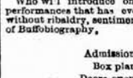
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th „
TEHERAN	3269	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £652,206
FUNDS IN HAND £926,044
CLAIMS PAID £2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Gardens in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 ; Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-8 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..... F. HUDSON.

SINGULAR SCENES BEFORE THE FOOT-LIGHTS.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.
LADY AND GENTLEMEN ENTERTAINERS,

Who will introduce one of the most novel and interesting performances that has ever visited BOMBAY, presenting with without ribaldry, sentiment without senility, and Lean Freaks of Buffobiography,

Admission 4,-3,-2, and 1 Rs.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.

H. SANTLY,
Business Manager.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 5,637 BENGAL MAUNDS of GHEE.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on Saturday, at 1 p. m., 11th September, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th September, 1880.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash Prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Re. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE and MICHAEL ROSARIO DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon APPLICATION at the office of the above-named Official Liquidators, at No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 13th instant, a first dividend at TWENTY PER CENT on the unsatisfied claims against the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, allowed by the Court, will be PAID to their creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or vouchers held by them.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMASJI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

HAMILTON'S—With my wife and family I have been at this hotel for a week. We found the rooms cool, clean, and nicely furnished; the food excellent; the attendance good; and charges moderate. We were in every way perfectly satisfied. R. PROCTOR SIMS, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

HAMILTON'S—Stayed at this hotel for nearly 2 weeks. Both my wife and self very well satisfied with all the arrangements. The food good and very tasteful; clean and nice; charges moderate; and the manager willing to oblige. W. R. BROWN, Major.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.—Quarts, Credit Rs. 52, Cash Rs. 48. Pints, Credit Rs. 26-8, Cash Rs. 25-8. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

A NEW arrival of Jules Mumm's Champagne of Prawn trade mark, per S. S. Lennox. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrighur, opposite Crawford Market.

BARGAINS! PIANO by "Collard," metal Plate &c. [C to A] Rs. 310. Also a Broadwood, Rs. 160, Both sound. Apply, N. WARNE, 1, Meadow Street.

PIANO FOR SALE. A Full Grand Piano, by BROADWOOD & Sons, in first rate order. The hammers were refilled in May last by Messrs Soundy & Co. Price, Rs. 700. For particulars, apply to E. GILES, Esq., 24, Staff Lines, Poona.

WANTED a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINON, MACKENZIE, and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of sorts of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY. 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA AGENTS :—Messrs. MORGAN and BALGRISHNA.

FOR SALE, a TIGER SKIN, very large and handsome. Price only Rs. 75. "W," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 84, Apollo Street.

THE ADVERTISER can recommend a European maid servant to assist a lady with children on the voyage to England. Apply for information to Mrs. CLARK, 61, Pauls Church Parsonage, Poona.

DAILY Bazaar, supplied to Private Families, Batcheler Chummeries, and the Shipping. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, at the Crawford Market or Forbes Street, Fort.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

SOCIETY for PROMOTING the KNOWLEDGE of Foreign Languages. For particulars apply to the SOCIETY'S PROFESSOR, 10, Hornby Row.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT OLD WOMAN ISLAND, LOWER COLABA, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the executors of the estate of the late Mortgagee, Mr. Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy, by virtue of power of sale given in a Guzerati Mortgage, dated 4th June 1868, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor, Feerbhoy Hajee, the following property :—

All that house, building, messuage and tenement standing on the fasendaree land, belonging to Narayanjee Janardhunjee, situate at Colaba Old Woman Island, in the Fort and Colaba Ward, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly, under No. 200 and now No. 192, containing by admeasurement about 103 square yards, and bounded on the East by Pestonjee Shroff street or Nowrojee Cross Lane, on the west by sweeper passage, on the north by Pestonjee Shroff street, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Mr. Edaljee Nowrojee and now of Mr. Rustonjee Dhunjibhoy Mistry :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th September 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of a gentlemen.
1 a pervicable strong office shigram.
6 young pure bred Arabian hounds.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of J. Madan, Esq., the valuable and handsome teakwood Madras pattern household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a pair of fast trotting black Australian horses, a fast trotting bay Australian mare, &c., &c., the property of R. G. Walton, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, foot of Harkness Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil painting and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Middleton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A. M. on the same day.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p.m., MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, opposite to Sir Sassoon's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood French polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass bound grand piano by Collard and Collard, especially made to order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Brito, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs Ludda Elbram and Co., the valuable and handsome English blackwood and teakwood F. P. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi grand piano by Collard and Collard, a first rate mahogany slate billiard table, with lamps, cues, &c., first rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome four seated open carriage, a powerful chestnut Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 494 1879.

Motilal Hurgowandas, of Thana, Hindoo inhabitant, temporarily residing at Bombay ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Hemchund Futtichund, Hindoo, residing at Baroda, in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar ..... Défendant.

Pursuant to the decree made by this Honourable Court in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of June 1880, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September 1880, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following jewellery :—

1. One Necklace called kanthi, of 91 large pearls with 22 red and 20 green rubies.
2. One necklace called Galpate, of 60 pearls set with 39 diamonds.
3. One necklace called Chbsdo or Mangal Soot, of 450 small and 15 large pearls set with 10 green and 5 red rubies, and 5 diamonds with a Muka set with diamonds and 2 large green rubies.
4. Pearl necklace, also called Chbsdo or Mangal Soot, of 609 pearls set with two diamonds, Makas having a large green ruby between them with two bunches set with diamonds and rubies.
5. Necklace or Kanthi of 5 ones representing the 9 planets.
6. One large loose ruby red

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th September 1880.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.

THE large dealings, increasing business, and extensive capital of the Company, coupled with the privileges and assistance of an Agent in London whose whole time is devoted to the interests of the Company, permit the purchase of wholesale parcels, in the best market, at the best rates, and at the proper times, advantages which are not possessed by any other house in India.

NATIVE STATES,
MUNICIPAL AND STATE HOSPITALS,
CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES,
CIVIL SURGEONS, PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS,
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CONTRACTORS AND PLANTERS,
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Special Wholesale Catalogue on Application.

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FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well known Establishment.

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality	16 0
Do. do. Drab Felt	12 0

FELT HATS.

Black Square Crowns, New Shapes	8 8
Do. Round do. do.	8 8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes	9 8
Black Round do. do. do. do.	9 8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do. do.	9 8
Drab Soft Square Crowns	8 8

TWEED HATS, &c.

Stitched Tweed Hats in all Colours and Sizes	5 0
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4 8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, ...	4 8
Straw Boating Hats	3 8
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Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

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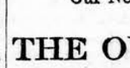

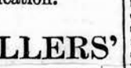

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BY APPOINTMENT
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Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
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In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25	0 0
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In Half-Hunting cases	„	35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

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N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Société Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First General Meeting, to be held within four months of registration, thus giving incoming Shareholders an opportunity of Election in the management of their affairs.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS,
Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AGENT IN LONDON,
FRANCIS G. LANE, Esq., Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW.

AUDITOR,
H. R. CORMACK, Esq.

SECRETARY,
L. J. LEVEY, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, Esq., C.E.M.E.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES,
A. N. PEARSON, M.E., A.I.C., F.C.S., of Royal School of Mines, London, England.

REGISTERED OFFICES :—24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE "WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited," has been constituted for the purpose of purchasing the Hump Estate in South Wynaad, and developing its metallic and mineral resources, especially GOLD.

The Hump Estate is situated in the southern portion of the Wynaad plateau, the recognised Gold Region of India, and lies about 20 miles distant from Devala, and 7 from Vythery, the chief village of the district. The whole of the property was until recent years clothed with the thickest forests, and it was only upon some 300 acres being cleared for the purposes of coffee cultivation that the existence was revealed of several well-defined quartz reefs entering the slopes of the mountains. Upon breaking small boulders of the surface stone specimens of free gold were readily obtained, but even in the face of such evidence as this as to the richly auriferous character of the quartz the promoters of this Company decided not to go before the public until the unimpeachable testimony of a professional expert should have satisfied them that the opinion they themselves had formed was soundly based. They, therefore, determined on obtaining the opinion of Professor Vazee Simons, of London, a gentleman whose scientific attainments as a geologist and mineralogist have placed him in the first rank of his profession, and whose intimate acquaintance with the auriferous deposits of Australia, renders his opinion an extremely valuable one, and gives every guarantee of the great value of the property and its peculiar eligibility for mining enterprise. The following is Professor Symon's report :—

POOKOTE CLUB, VYTHERY, S. WYNAAD.
August 16, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—Complying with your request to furnish you with a Report on the Quartz Reefs on Estate "*The Hump*," after a very careful examination, I have now the honour to do so as follows :

"THE HUMP"

Can be described as situ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

MARKET closed for Hindoo holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Farragut, 1,549 tons, Captain J. M. Small, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (18th July) with a cargo of rice.

THE barque Earlshall, 396 tons, Captain A. Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (15th Aug.) with a cargo of 8,309 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee (5th Sept.) with a general cargo and Lieut. Bonny, one Apothecary and 190 details.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Commander R. Harvey, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with *H. M.*'s Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. H. Dangerfield, Mrs. E. Monck and two children, Serjeant E. Ryan, Mr. E. Ryan, and Mr. W. Check

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Hand	England, Aug 6.
	Farragut	Small.....	Rangoon, July 18.
	Earlshall	Stephen	Mauritius, Aug 15.
	Sirdhana (s)	Ker.....	Kurrachee, Sept 5.

Steamer Hydaspes, Harvey, for Australia, &c, obtained port, clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Clan Gordon, to Aden and Jeddah, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
5 Malabar (s)..... Lanero ....Genoa, July 27.
Ellora (s) ..... Seaward .....Bombay, Aug 13.
Eldorado (s)..... Kerr .....London, July 24.
City of Lahore .....Handyside ...Glasgow, June 2.
Mountaineer ..... Geddie .....Port Natal, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Steamers Ash and Kilwa.
Sept. 4—Steamers City of Agra and Medina. Barque Jane Porter.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ellora—Mr R Macmillan, Miss Baker, Mrs Desgratouliet Mr J Beal and 10 deck.

Per Eldorado—Mr and Miss Masson, Mr and Mrs Pogose, Mrs Brownfield and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs J Le Massurier, Mrs Stroud and child, Mr and Mrs Anderson and infant, Mr G Anderson, Mr J O'Brien, Mr E Dennisons Mrs Humphreys and infant, Mr Armstrong, Mr E A Walker, Miss Jones and 2 deck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
5 C. of Sutherland (s). ..... Colombo.
Thibet (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—44 bales wool Framjee, Sands and Co, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca s—35 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—94 swts cocoilies Ebrem Noordin and Co, 16 bales twist Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck, 25 bales twist Guneshiall Shobhagmull, 5 packages murlavang Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, 12 packages cloves Adamjee Nusserwanjee 25 bales twist M S Gubbay and Co.

Indus s—10 bales twist Mahomed Comer, and Co, 13 bales twist and 7 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram, 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 65 swts onions Hassan Rahaw, 28 chests opium N J Abraham, 143 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—100 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·751
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W' WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	550
Fall of Rain*	0·87
Total fall during month	1·33
" " year	45·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Sept,	0·10

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

462-79—Smith and F—Sir Mungaldass Nothoobhoy vs Doongarsey Tejpall and others—Hearn C and L; Macfarlane and G; and Craigie L. O—Part heard.

396-78—H W Payne—Janardhan Ramchundra vs The National S and W Co, Ld—Shapoorjee and T—Part heard.

546-79—Tyabjee and S—Morarjee Hurdas vs Purshotum Heorje

474-79—H W Payne—Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsee vs Ebrahim Currim and others—Crawford and B.

156-80—R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—H W Payne and Janardhun and H.

278-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.

621-79—H Bicknell—Meeras Sabut Ally Vullad Aban Sahib vs Pandurung Ramchundra alias Anna Sahib—Janardhun and H.

290-79—H W Payne—Crushnarao Succaram and others vs Rao Bahadoor Muddan Shicrushna and others—A F Turner and Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

216-80—Shapurjee and T—Dossajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

290-79—Shamrao P—Gowrobai vs Dawjee Seewa Thakoo and others—Tyabjee and S.

426-79—In person—Gunputrao Shivrow vs Nanabohy Nowrojee.

187-80—In person—Bai Radhabai and another vs Chuttarbhooj Sungraj—Hore C and B.

490-78—Nanu and H—Ladkibai vs Runchordass Hunarej and another—R M Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Cox, Captain, 17th Regt, on leave, from Neemuch.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Davies, Lieut, 2-32nd Regt, on Medl Cert, from Allahabad.
Cox, 2nd Lieut, 26th Regt, on Medl Cert, from Peshawar.
Wade, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Cortello, Surg Major, on Medl Cert, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Fogo, Surg Genl, on duty, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 9th September 1880.

The Regimental monthly meeting will take place to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p. m.

Members are particulary requested to attend punctually as some matters of importance have to be decided.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 6.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Walter W G Beatson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, vice Mr J G Grieve, resigned.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J E Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, vice Mr W F Halliday, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments

Ordnance Department—Lieut B Duff, R A, to be a temporar Commy of Ordnance, 3rd Class, vice Lieut H S Hudson, R A, whose services have been replaced at the di-posal of H E the C-in-C.

Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Sikh Infantry—Lieut J A H Pollock, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, vice Capt F R Begbie, promoted.

Hyderabad Contingent—No 2 Field Battery—Lieut W A Urquhart, R A, to be Subaltern, vice Capt G R Moore, R A, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj [Bt Lieut-Col] G Stewart, S C, Commdt of Cavalry [Queen's Own] Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, [m c] for 1 year.

Capt T L Lewis, S C, Sub-Assist Commy-Genl, 2nd Class is allowed leave in India, [m c] for 91 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut Somerset Henry Paul Graves, Staff Corps to be Captain from 2nd Sept 1880.

Lieut Col [Bt Col] Harry Cortlandt Anderson, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance, from 2nd Sept 1880.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant Richard Burton to be Sub-Conductor, from 13th August 1880, vice Sub-Conductor L G Pepperell, remanded.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F D Kiernander is appointed to the Traffic Dept of the State Railway Revenue Estab in the Caudidate Class, and is Posted to State Railways under the Govt of Bombay.

Mr R N Burn, Depy Examr of Accounts, attached to the Offic of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr H C Barnes, Depy Examr of Accounts is transferred from the Office of the Examr, Guaranted Railway Accounts, Calcutta to that of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, during the absence of Mr Burn or until further orders.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj G R Gibbs, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr E Penny, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to Assist Engr, 1st Grade, from 20th July 1880, forenoon.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr W H Penrose, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, under Sec 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 5th Sept next.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P W D.

The Agent to the Govr Genl for Biluchistan, subject to confirmation by the Govt of India, appoints Maj R D O Twemlow, R E, as Ex Engr, on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman.

Lieut R H Jennings, R E, and Lieut J Kellie, R E, to be Assist Engrs under Maj Twemlow.

Lieut Jennings to carry on his political duties in addition to assisting Maj Twemlow.

Mr P P Deane will receive charge of the Ex Engr's Office, Biluchistan Div, during the absence of Maj Twemlow, or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Mr F G B Fox, Assist Engr, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on 5th July 1880.

Lieut A C Bruce, R E, Assist Engr, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr P Duncan, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 5th Aug 1880.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr E W Arundell, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the same line, from 16th July 1880.

Mr R Davis, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, Southern Section.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Harni and Gulistan Sections.

The following Officers, temporarily transferred in P W D Notification No 950, dated 30th July 1880, to Mily Dept, for field service, were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Lieut Col J G Lindsay, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class [temporary rank], 3rd Aug 1880, afternoon.

Lieut W W B Whiteford, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, 2nd Aug 1880, forenoon.

Lieut C F Fuller, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade [temporary rank] 2nd Aug 1880, afternoon.

Lieut W W Robinson, R E, Exec Engr, 4th Grade [temporary rank], 5th Aug 1880, forenoon.

Lieut G Davidson, R E, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, 2nd Aug 1880, afternoon.

Lieut J Neville, R E, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, 6th Aug 1880, afternoon.

Lieut S S E Hickson, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, 2nd Aug 1880, afternoon.

Mr A Bewley, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by the Director-Genl of Railways, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 8th June, and is posted to the Nari Div.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Pindi Junction to Peshawar Sections.

Mr J Hogan, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Div to the Peshawar Div.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September, 2.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

44th Regiment—Lieut Francis Ventris to be Adjt, vice Wynyard, promoted to a half pay company, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut F G Pollock, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

17th Native Infantry—Lieut Col R A Wauchope, 2nd in Comd 16th N I, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut Col R J Walker.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major E. J. Oldfield, 5th Foot, is directed to proceed to camp Lawrencepore, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Captain B. Freud, 4-66th Rifles, is appointed Asst Supt of Army Signalling, Kuram Force, vice Lieut E. J. Stuart-Wortley, invalided, no other officer under the spot being available for the appointment.

Captain H S Higginson, R H A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Lucknow, and join G Batty A Bgde, R H A, into which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the House Guards, Captain H Kilgour 5th Foot, is directed to proceed to Agra to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

12th Foot—Captain C R Towsley, 1st Battalion, and A S Hext, 2nd Battalion,

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed:—

Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 15th May appointing Lieut F J W Eustance, R H, A to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut Genl Sir D Stewart, K C B commanding the force.

Mooltan Brigade order, dated the 11th Aug appointing Captain E A Brind, 88th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major, Mooltan vice Major A Fitzgerald, proceeding on field service, no, qualified, officer being available.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District order, dated the 3rd Aug, appointing Captain A Baldeston, 34th Foot, Station Staff Officer, Naini Tal, to officiate as Comdt of the depot, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 21st Aug, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice C Tunnicliffe to officiate as Asst Apoth to the rest camp at Tret.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 11th Aug, appointing Captain W Staniforth, 21st Mad N I, to the charge of the depot 4th N I, in addition to his other duties.

62nd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 26th July reconstructing, as under, the committee of paymastership, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Captain V Knox:—

President—Major J L Kelly.

Members—Captains H Jones, and J H Bowhill.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 20th Aug, making the following appointments, consequent on Lieut Col R W Sartorius, C M G, V C, having joined his appointment as Offg 2nd in Comd, with effect from the 17th idem:—

Captain J L Aberigh-Mackay, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major A F Lindsay, on furlough.

Lieut F G Pollock, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Captain J A McNeale, on furlough.

14th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 28th June, appointing Lieut C G F Fagan, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 26th idem, vice Major R Eardley-Wilmot, on general leave.

Dated the 1st July, making the following appointments:—

Lieut L S Peyton, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major R Eardley Wilmot, on leave.

Lieut C G F Fagan, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain C S Morrison, on furlough.

8th N I—Regtl order, dated the 15th Aug making the following appointments, consequent on Lieut Col H De Brett having assumed officiating command of the regiment:—

Captain A Fisbe, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Captain E H Welsh, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties.

14th N I,—Regtl order, dated the 23rd Aug making the following appointmeats, vice Lieut Col R A, Wauchope appointed Offg Comdt 17th N I:—

Major T St Q Clutterbuck, Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut J W Hogge, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr.

Lieut H H Ozzard, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut A W T Radcliffe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr.

2nd Goorkhas—Regtl order, dated the 4th Aug, appointing Captain W Hill, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut E A Travers, proceeded on duty with sick convoy to Peshawar, no other officer being available.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brasilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—WALTON—September 4th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, M.A., George Dashwood Graham, Esq., Bengal Police, son of the late Colonel William Dashwood Graham, Royal [1st Bombay] Engineers, to Rose Sabine, second daughter of Colonel Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

THE Queen's speech delivered at the prorogation of Parliament, on Tuesday, appears to have been fashioned upon a new model. We miss the stereotyped phrases about foreign relations and the stock subjects of felicitations and regrets. According to the summary which Reuter gives us, the speech begins by a direct attack, in Mr. Gladstone's most vigorous vein upon the Sublime Porte, which is charged with having failed to excecute its engagements and delayed the settlement of the Montenegrin and other questions. The action of the European concert is spoken of as the means by which the Signatories of the treaty sought to bring the Porte to a better state of mind, but though the great Powers "gave all the authority of their united action," —a phrase thoroughly Gladstonian—we are not informed that the measures which it was sought to enforce have been accepted by the Sultan, or that matters have progressed in any way towards a solution. Yesterday the telegraph informed us that the ambassadors of the Great Powers were obliged to threaten the Sublime Porte once again with the long-talked-of naval demonstration. And once again that well worn threat has produced a promise—that Dulcigno will be ceded. But even the cession of Dulcigno will be but a trifling point yielded out of the number of concessions which the European Concert was regarded as the infallible means of procuring, with a view to "ensure" tranquility in the East. The Queen's speech appears to have said not one word about the enormous cession of territory to Greece which was asked for, and which has up to the present time been successfully evaded. Is this omission due to the fact that the French Government, which was formerly so eager to procure a cession of territory to the Hellene Kingdom, has suddenly cooled and virtually refused to take any further action in the matter.

The Afghan war and General Roberts' brilliant victory naturally form the staple of that portion of the speech which is not devoted to purely foreign affairs. The military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan is referred to, and the resumption of hostilities under Ayoub Khan leads on to the mention of the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by the troops employed in the relief of Kandahar. No hint is given as to the policy which the Government intend to pursue with regard to Southern Afghanistan, Her Majesty merely expressing a hope that the war will now be terminated speedily and honorably. With regard to Indian finance, the muddle in the accounts of the Afghan war expenses is referred to as the reason why it has been impossible to give precise information to Parliament as to the general state of our finances until the accounts can be unravelled. The portion of the expenses which England would be prepared to bear will not be settled, but Her Majesty declares that the pledge will be redeemed that England shall defray a substantial share of those expenses. With regard to the other topics of the speech little need be said. It is confessed that nothing has been done towards effecting the confederation of South Africa, but as a consolation Parliament is informed that conciliation will allay the prevalent agitation amongst the Basutos. The recent fine weather and the good harvest, the expectation of a further revival of trade and consequent increased revenue, and a probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland, are referred to, apparently with a view of bringing the speech up to the regulation length. There has never been perhaps a Royal speech at the end of an anxious and busy session in which measures of legislation carried by the wisdom of Parliament were so completely absent. But this cannot fairly be charged as a fault against the new ministry. The session has been a broken one, and the policy of obstruction, though laid aside for the nonce by the professional obstructionists, has been used with some effect by amateurs. The country at large will doubtless make allowance for the barrenness, from a legislative point of view, of the labours of the session.

SOCIETY in Bombay appears to have awakened to the pleasure to be derived from Yachting on the West Coast of India, especially in this neighbourhood. The present movement of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club has been very warmly supported; we hear with pleasure that not only is the amount required by the Club to erect a Club House and to lay out its grounds in ornamental shruberries, interspersed with seats and tables, whereat the members and their guests can enjoy their fragrant coffee and eat delicate ices, listening to the distant strain of music, been fully promised, but the number of members has been increased by an addition of over 50 per cent. within the last few days. The Lords of the Admiralty have also promised, through the Vice Patron of the Club, H. E. Admiral Gore-Jones, the Naval Commander in Chief, to authorize and to grant warrants to the owners of vessels belonging to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, to fly the much coveted blue ensign and the design submitted—viz. the flags bearing the Star of India and an Imperial Crown have been approved by their Lordships. The Yacht owners are, indebted to their Vice Patron for obtaining for them a boon which has long been coveted, and have only to register their vessels to obtain the privilege. The site which has been obtained for a Club House is on that plot of ground on the North side of the Apollo Pier, and the approach thereto, which ever since it was filled up has remained almost unoccupied, save by a few cadjan huts or other unsightly structures, which it has been decided to clear away as discreditable to the locality, of which the stranger first obtains a view on arriving at the principal landing Pier of the city. The appropriation of a part of that portion of the Port Trust property for the erection of an ornamental building, such as is contemplated by the Yacht Club, appears suitable in itself. And when the funds of the Trust are to be so materially increased by the utilization of some hitherto unprofitable and uninviting land, which cost a very heavy sum to raise and which has hitherto remained comparatively useless, it appears to us a highly commendable proceeding on the part of the Trust to secure so desirable a result.

It is with some regret, therefore, that we have received a copy of a protest against the lease of the small plot of ground the Yacht Club has obtained. The assertions and arguments advanced in this so-called protest appeared so far fetched and uncalled for that we have refraining from adverting to it; and we only do so now with a view to prevent the public mind being influenced from any possible misconception, which might arise in the first place from a perusal of the paragraph, or from the protest in question. In the first place, then, it is a misnomer in the protest to call the site on the land in question "foreshore;" what is immediately opposite the land leased to the Club is a basin in which boats lay, and the fact of the Trust having made a way, which runs between the basin and the site granted to the Club, and having also ordered the removl of the objectionable cadjan huts and other unsightly structures off the ground in question, clearly evinced their desire to lease this ground for more desirable and suitable purposes, and of this the Yacht Club has availed itself. What is more, if any particular value attached to this particular site, it is only reasonable to suppose that it would have induced other applications during the many years it has lain fallow, and it is evident that if the trustees were to wait until "the ultimate best use to which their properties can be put" is ascertained they would defer indefinitely realizing fair revenues and returns from ground, the interest of the annual cost of which is now borne by the trade of the port. And it must be remembered that every yard of this ground, leased as it has been on highly advantageous terms,—namely, at a rent representing a sum of from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per yard of the area leased—helps to remove the incubus under which the Trust is now labouring. The rent at which the ground was leased was doubtless fixed by the majority of the trustees, after due consideration and with due regard to its value. In fact it was, we are assured, considered at two meetings of the trustees, and after a very full discussion the matter was a third time before them to consider a counter proposal, put forward by the leader of the protest, to lease this very site on terms less remunerative to the Trust, and which would have rendered it valueless to the Yacht Club. And the subject was considered for a fourth time, when the protest under reference was presented. The insinuation that the protestees had misunderstood the original proposal of the Yacht Club, after the extended discussion thereof, and the explicit terms of the application, is hardly reconcileable with the circumstances referred to; the application distinctly specified the fact that the Club contemplated erecting a Pavilion or Club House, of ornamental design, if the site desired could be obtained on reasonable terms. The leader of the protest had himself proposed alternative terms for a lease in accord, it is to be presumed, with his own view of the fitness of things. To speak of the Yacht Club as exclusive conveys to the mind a false impression. The Club is now representative of most classes of European society, and in times past it has not confined its membership to Europeans only, nor are we aware that it has ever exercised its right of selecting members unfairly or intolerantly. The rest of the points raised in the protest are principally of a legal nature, which might safely have been left to a solicitor to deal with. Considering that Government has itself encouraged the establishment of Clubs—that it has granted a most central and convenient site in the very centre of the Esplanade for our Gymkhana, which has become as popular as the Yacht Club for its liberality and enterprise in providing, as it is doing, for the requirements of society—that the Byculla Club has, perhaps, the most desirable site on public land within the whole area of our Esplanade, and that the Bombay Club has also had very valuable sites offered to it, both of them close to the very position which was also offered for our Municipal Hall, but at an extreme rate, which the city would not accept, it appears to us that the Port Trust, whilst taking care of its own interests, has afforded only proper facilities to the general European society of Bombay by leasing a site on the Wellington Reclamation to the Yacht Club. The only matter in connexion with the site which is fairly open to regret is, that it does not immediately adjoin the harbour frontage so as to command a full view of the waves as they dash upon the sub-lying basin and its small sandy beach.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the official resolution on the Annual Report of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1879-80. It is especially worthy of notice as affording such a wonderful contrast to our own Port Trust. In the one case we have the river shore given over without charge to a Trust, which is able to spend large sums of money for the accommodation of trade and at the same time to set aside yearly a considerable portion of its revenue to establish a sinking fund to pay off its small debt. The total debt of the Calcutta Port Trust amounts to only Rs. 71,05,349, of which Rs. 53,40,349 are for loans obtained from Government for new works, the original debt being represented by an annual payment of Rs. 39,712, which represents the value of the block, or Rs. 17,65,000 made over to it on its formation. The revenue for the year 1879 80 was Rs. 18,64,293, and the ordinary expenditure, including the half yearly payments on account of the debt, was Rs. 13,67,948. There was a cash balance at the beginning of the year of Rs. 3,73,041; the trustees, therefore, were able to appropriate Rs. 5,85,612 for new works and improvements, to put Rs. 32,634 to a suspense account, and then to have Rs. 2,57,140 as a cash balance at the end of the year. The Calcutta Port Trust, therefore started with a permanent debt not repayable but chargeable with interest at 4½ per cent., of Rs. 17,65,000; they have borrowed up to the present time from Government various sums for improvements, but which have been now consolidated under a new Act into one loan of Rs. 53,40,349, which is to be repaid by half yearly instalments in thirty years. Their property is valued at Rs. 1,21,10,811, of which they have spent from revenue in the past ten years, Rs. 39,66,382. It will be seen, therefore, that out of an average revenue of Rs. 18,50,000 only Rs. 3,19,740 is required for interest on this debt, or, say, 17 per cent.; their current expenses amount to only Rs. 10,48,208 or 57 per cent., and the balance is available for improvements. How different the figures in connection with our own Port Trust! In round figures the debt of the Bombay Port Trust may be put at four crores of rupees. But the contrast does not end there; it has been shown above that the expenditure and interest charged on the Calcutta Trust amounts to only 75 per cent. of the receipts, while in Bombay, even before the Trust became responsible for the interest of the dock expenditure, the deficits exceeded the surpluses for the time the old Trust was in operation. The new Trust starts with increased debt and with the interest on the cost of the dock to meet. Instead, therefore, of having any surplus to put into new works, it will find the greatest difficulty in holding its own, and its rates must be increased unless the dock is freely used. One would have thought that Bombay instead of being handicapped in her competition with Calcutta could have fairly claimed some advantage in this respect over her rival. Calcutta is the port of the most fertile portion of the country, with an immense variety of products, in some of which she holds the monopoly of the world, pouring into her by means of the rivers and easily built and cheaply managed railways. Bombay is surrounded by mountains and sterile districts, the only pathways for her commerce being expensively built and dearly worked railways, either climbing the ghauts or carried across water courses which periodically carry away bridges, interrupting traffic and creating immense additional expense. Again, Bombay's products are few and in all of them she comes in competition with the wealthiest portions of the world. It is clear, therefore, that Bombay is heavily handicapped by nature and that anything done by Government should be in the nature of relief and not of imposing further disability. It is not to be expected that Government will reduce the debt, but it is reasonable to expect that Government will not insist on the due payment of all the interest if not earned for a year or two. The real recuperative power of the Trust lies in its land estate, which it will take time to realize; it holds, therefore, a good security for Government, and meantime if present fees do not enable the Trust to pay full interest, Government should allow this to stand over, not insisting on increased fees, until the property has had time to develope. This, we think, the Bombay Port Trust can fairly claim.

COLONEL MCCALMONT of the 9th Hussars, and Lord St. Vincent of the same Corps, with Captain Gill, the well-known traveller, came out by the last mail and proceeded at once to the front, to witness the final operations of the war in Southern Afghanistan. The promptitude of General Roberts' movements will, however, leave these officers but little opportunity of seing much fighting.

WE are glad to hear that the Theatre subscription is filling rapidly. It has now been open for two days, and one fourth of the sum required has already been found. So far, the most sanguine anticipations have been realized, but a large sum is still wanted in a comparatively short time, as Mr. Crofton is due in London on the 24th of this month, and preliminary arrangements have to be made before that date. We would therefore impress on all who really desire a repetition of the pleasant social gatherings enjoyed last season at the Gaiety, to lose no time in contributing towards that object. It is not play-goers only that we address, but that larger class of brain workers who are none the worse for occasional relaxation from the cares of business.

WE publish this morning the first instalment of a paper containing another suggestion for a Permanent Settlement for India. We need scarcely say that we regard "Permanent Settlements" as fundamentally bad. Still we are ready to open our columns for discussion on the subject.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS
BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

AN Italian comic journal has a cartoon of General Roberts entering Kabul with a bag of money in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. For this and the numerous allusions in the home papers to the expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 a month on "the Political Department" at Kabul, General Roberts has to thank Mr. Lepel Griffin, who was just a little too eager to prove that it was not his policy to buy up the Chiefs.

* * *

A WELL-KNOWN correspondent of one of your contemporaries, who writes very pleasant gossiping letters from London, says that *except in the St. "James's Gazette"* you will not find at this dull season, in the London papers, clean-cut articles written with any sustained purpose. The well-known correspondent was one of the earliest and most valued of Mr. Greenwood's supporters on the *Pall Mall*; and now marches under the new banner. We thus enter into the secret chambers of his argument.

* * *

IN the *World* of August 4th 'Atlas' makes a furious attack upon the careless editing of the *Times*, illustrating his remarks by choice specimens of the Arabian's blundering. But not only does the Arabian blunder: he rallies round him other blunderers. I have just been reading in the *Times*, of August 13th, a contribution from "our Edinburgh correspondent" entitled "the Land of Scott," in which Ashestiel is not only repeatedly spelled Ashiestiel, but is spoken of as the birth-place of *The Lay*. Now *The Lay* was only finished here. The first canto was written in 1802, two years before Scott "flitted" to Ashestiel.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World* associates the names of Lord Chelmsford and Captain Carey with "the three field officers and five doctors who were the first to reach Kandahar from the field of Khushk-i-Nakhud." The medical profession, the writer adds, "should specially set its mark of approbation on those five active brethren."

* * *

To prevent more of this sort of thing being written the field officers and doctors in question would do well to demand the verdict of a Court of Enquiry.

* * *

MR. ADAM, the new Governor of Madras, is said to be descended from "the grand old gardener and his wife;" and thus in point of birth, to be quite the equal of the double-barrelled Duke. When an Indian appointment was first suggested to him he expressed a hope that he would be stationed somewhere near the Eden Gardens, as he was a *Paradise Adami*, sprung from our first parents; and having about him that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, though perhaps less of the old Adam than even the Duke.

When Adam delved and Eve span
Where was then the Bucking man?

* * *

SIR ASHLEY EDEN assures me that he is not the writer of an article that lately appeared in the *Pioneer* on the subject of Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture. He evidently suspects Mr. Wright. This is as it ought to be. One should keep green the memory of the man one officiates for. If Mr. Buckland had done this, the Historian of the world would not now be wandering an unplaced spirit on the shores of pension. But I fear that Mr. Buckland, when in charge of the Calcutta Zoo., too often gave to the monkeys what was meant for mankind; like Mr. Darwin,—who used to feed his gorillas on pie-crust.

* * *

It would be interesting to know who Sir George Couper's friend is in the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Sir George fixes an angry eye on the Royal Engineers; for Sir George is not an Armadillo. Herein lies an allegory (not an alligator; but a hog in armour.)

* * *

THE *Daily Telegraph* is always contributing something to the English language. It has now formed from the adjective commonplace, the abstract noun commonplacency! This is done quite seriously, in an account of a diamond robbery. "No deception," says the *Daily Telegraph*, turning up his sleeves, "we do these things in the ordinary course of business." It amazes me how the sweetness-and-light family can stand these phil

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8, 5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅛d., were received 52 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 9-16d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87½.

THE SITUATION AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEP. 8.

News from Kandahar, dated September 6th, states that General Phayre arrived there this morning, having found at Karezi Tarak, twelve miles south of Kandahar, a convenient site for encampment of horse artillery and cavalry, with ample forage and supplies. The Infantry Brigade of his force will be advanced to the same neighbourhood during the next few days.

The wounded are doing well, and the troops are fairly healthy.

On careful enquiry it has been ascertained that the enemy suffered very severely on the 1st September.

A small column will start in a few days for Singiri, and thence to Khushk-i-Nakhud, to open out that part of the district for supplies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Parliament was prorogued to-day, when the Queen's speech, of which the following is a summary, was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

The failure of the Porte to execute its engagements has delayed the settlement of the question of the Montenegrin frontier.

The Treaty of Berlin not having been executed in other important points, the Great Powers communicated to the Sultan their judgment thereon, and considered the best means for the settlement of the pending questions. They hoped to obtain their object by the action of a European concert, the signatories to the treaty of Berlin pressing on the Porte, with all the authority of their united action, measures calculated to ensure tranquillity in the East.

Not unmindful of certain considerations which were stated at the opening of Parliament, which would guide the policy of Government on the North-Western frontier of India, measures were taken to complete the military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan. Some progress had been made in the pacification and settlement of the country, when the resumption of hostilities under Ayoub Khan necessitated further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. Prompt measures were taken by the Indian Government for the relief of Kandahar, and the conspicuous ability and energy on the part of the officers and troops employed; were displayed in their execution, resulting in a brilliant victory by the gallant force under General Roberts. Her Majesty trusted that the war would now be terminated speedily and honourably.

Regret was expressed that hitherto it had been impossible to give precise information to Parliament on the general state of Indian finance, owing to the recent miscarriage in presenting the accounts of the Afghan war expenses. These will be justly required before entering upon their practical consideration, but India may rest assured that the pledge will be redeemed, possibly in a short period, that England shall sustain a substantial portion of those expenses.

No advance has been made in effecting confederation in South Africa, but it is trusted that a moderate and conciliatory policy will allay agitation in Basutoland.

Thankfulness is expressed for several weeks of fine weather, which has secured a good harvest, and which is reasonably abundant in some parts.

A further revival of trade is anticipated, and also increased revenue.

Her Majesty dwells with special pleasure upon a probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland.

THE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER KHALIFEH.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Governor of Bagdad had despatched troops against the Arab tribes which recently attacked the British steamer Khalifeh while navigating the Tigris.

THE CESSION OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7.

The Albanians have agreed to the cession of the town and district of Dulcigno.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 7.

It is stated that the interview which has recently taken place of Prince Bismarck with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has strengthened the friendly relations between Austria and Germany.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. s. s. Kashgar, with the English Mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay at one o'clock this morning, and the Peshawar, for Calcutta, at the same hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 7th.

LONDON, SEPT 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52 9-16

Arrivals.—Granville, Europe, and Robert Lees.

WE are now informed that the next meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed to Monday, the 20th inst.

THE Poona Exhibition of Fine Arts is to open on the 17th, the 16th being a race day. Major Mant and Mr. Arthur Crawford have a most interesting collection of native art work for show, and the pictures are likely to be above the average of previous years in quality.

MAJOR E. D. O. TREMLOW, R.E., has been appointed Executive Engineer on special duty, on the Kandahar line of communication beyond Chaman. Lieutenants R. H. Jennings and J. Kellie, R.E., will be Assistant Engineers; Lieutenant Jennings also carrying on his political duties.

THE Game Preservation Bill meets with unqualified approval from the *Rast Goftar*. That pape considers the object of the measure most humane to animals and beneficial to the country. It sees in the reasons adduced by the supporters of the bill a complete vindication of the proposed enactment. The opposition to it on the part of some native members of the Council is, in its opinion, unnecessary and unreasonable. It characterizes Mr. Morarjee's long invective as "skilfully and ably argumentative," but states that one argument militates against another. It is certainly satisfactory to find at least one vernacular journal having intelligent opinions regarding the scope and objects of the Bill.

MOST of the local vernacular papers concur in the views expressed by their mofussil contemporaries regarding the recent order, issued by the Director of Public Instruction, allowing admission to *Shed* and *Shungi* boys in Government schools along with boys of the higher castes of Hindoos. They think the order a very injudicious one, such as an officer with a little knowledge of the country even would have hesitated to promulgate. If it is meant to have the effect of propagating education, the director will find himself utterly mistaken in a short time, for the papers believe its enforcement will drive out of the schools all boys save a few low-caste ones.

THE Government of India have issued a resolution on the subject of the destruction of human and animal life in India by wild beasts and snakes. There were 576 more people killed by snake bite in 1879 than in 1878. The Governor General in Council trusts that wherever funds are available municipalities will try the effect of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes. The number of men and women killed by wild animals was 520 less in 1879 than in the previous year; but the number of cattle so destroyed showed a large increase. In this connection, Government draw attention to the fact that provision is made under the Arms Act whereby licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted without fee to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. It is explained that "It is no part of the intention of the Arms Act to deprive persons of the means of protecting themselves and their cattle and crops from the attacks of wild animals, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the grant of licenses for this purpose will not be unduly restricted when there should be any reason to believe that they are really required."

ABOUT a year ago at a village in the Dharwar District, two persons, who had attended a caste feast, died suffering from the symptoms of an irritant poison. When questioned by the police patel, one of the deceased, about the time of his death, and his relations said they had no suspicion against any person. The chief constable of the village, who made enquiries in the matter, could discover no clue to the person or persons who committed the crime. Six months later, that is, in March 1880, a police inspector—apparently "a priceless pearl of a mofussil policeman"—visited the village in question, arrested two persons named Ningapa Shidapa and Lenkya Malapa, hurried them before a third-class magistrate, before whom they are said to have made certain confessions, and then despatched them to a magistrate, having jurisdiction, for the purpose of the investigation being proceeded with at leisure. The prisoners were not examined by the magistrate till more than two months had elapsed, when they denied that they had made any confessions before the third-class magistrate. The case was committed, and Mr. A. C. Watt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, found the first prisoner guilty of murder in causing the deaths of the two persons above referred to, and the second of abetting the offence. Both were sentenced to be transported for life, and they having appealed to the High Court at Bombay, where their case was heard before Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill a few days ago. Their Lordships saw no sufficient reason for doubting, in the face of the third-class magistrate's evidence, that the statements were made by the prisoners; but bearing in mind the mysterious circumstances under which they were taken up, and that their manifest object was to fasten the chief part of the crime on other persons, their Lordships could not but concur in the view taken by the assessors at the Sessions trial that the confessions were not voluntary. Their Lordships thought it would be dangerous in the extreme to rely on such evidence. The story which these confessions contained was improbable on the face of it; there was not a particle of reliable evidence to support it; and the evidence that had been produced by way of giving colour to it was untrue. The convictions were reversed, and the prisoners were ordered to be discharged.

THE Official report on the State of the weather prospects of the crops, for the week ending 31st August, sums up the state of affairs at that date in the following general remarks:—Fair rain fell during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal; and prospects continue good in those provinces. In Madras there was general, though slight, rain; and prospects remain tolerably fair. The same remarks apply to Mysore and Coorg, where, however, the dry crops are suffering from want of rain in several districts. There has been light rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, resulting in some revival of the crops. In Berar and Hyderabad also there was a little rain, which has done some good; but more rain is much needed. In the Central provinces, a moderate amount of rain fell in a few districts only, and there are very general complaints that the long break is occasioning much injury. Except a very slight fall in Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Sitapur, there was no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the want of it is now causing serious damage to the crops. In the Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab, little or no rain has fallen, and crops are also beginning to suffer seriously. On the whole, it may be said that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain good; in Southern India they are generally fair; but in most parts of Western, Central, and Northern India prospects, owing to a general premature cessation of the monsoon rains, are now either unsatisfactory or gloomy, and unless ample rain falls soon, there may be a widespread deficiency in the yield of the autumn harvest.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rajkumar College in Nowgong to the Calcutta University, up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January, 1880.

THE public works at the "Rua de Aurem," in Pangim, which were arriving at completion, have been suspended owing to the non-payment of arrears to the contractors, which exceed one hundred thousand *xerafins*.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 8.

CANNANORE, 4-22 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 81; barometer 29·970. Fall of rain 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. N. W.; thermometer 79; barometer 30·006. Fall of rain 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-13 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. N. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 37 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	44	72	48	50	40	43	45	92
Sept. 7 Tuesday.....	0	57	.....		.....		.....	
" 8 Wednesday ...	.....		0	5	1	2	0	0
Total.....	45	29	48	55	41	45	45	92
Total Fall, Sept. 8, 1879.	56	5	64	32	.....		67	41

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO. have favoured us with the following telegram received from their agent at Akote:—"Heavy rain; 4 inches since yesterday. Prospects better."

SIMLA, Sept. 3.—In the last two days there has been some improvement in the prospects of the weather. The barometer has risen in Bengal, while it is about stationary in the North-Western Provinces, and has fallen in the Eastern Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and throughout the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The easterly and south-easterly winds which set in in the North-Western Provinces, as announced in yesterday's report, continue to blow, and have already brought some slight rain, and promise more. In Bengal rain is again general, and is reported from all stations except some in Northern Bengal. Saugor Island reports 4 inches, Calcutta 2 inches, Dacca 1½ inches, and Darjeeling 1½ inches. In the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad and Banares have 1-tenth, Agra 16 cents, and Aligarh 2-tenths. In the Punjab, only Simla reports rain (4-tenths). In Rajputana and Central India, Indore has 7 cents, Goonah 3-tenths, and Morar ½ inch. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpore has 3½ inches, Nagpore ¾ inch, Khandwa 7-tenths, and Amraoti 4-tenths (reported yesterday too late for the bulletin). In Bombay there is none to-day; and in Madras, Salem has 2-tenths, and Rajahmundry 1-tenth.—HENRY F. BLANFORD Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FORCE AT KANDAHAR.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphing from Kandahar, 31st August, says—Yesterday the Cabul-Kandahar Force made a short march of seven miles to Mamand. The news which was brought in by spies to Kandahar was to the effect that the enemy were raising more entrenchments. Explosions were heard behind the hills, from time to time, as if the road were being destroyed. Ayub's head-quarters were at Mazra, where the greater portion of his regulars were encamped. The Cabul fugitives—with the exception of Shere Ali's widow and the other ladies, who had been sent away towards the Huzara country—were also at Mazra. To-day, the 31st August, we marched from camp at 2-30 a. m., reaching Kandahar by 7 o'clock. Generals Primrose, Nuttall, and Barrows met Sir Frederick Roberts two miles outside the city. Deh Khojak, the scene of the sortie of the 16th was passed, and then the party entered Kandahar by the Shikarpur Gate. Working parties from the garrison were destroying the walls of Deh Khojak and filling up the ditches outside the city walls. On entering the city Sir Frederick Roberts was introduced to the Wali, Shere Ali, by Colonel St. John.

THE BATTLE OF MAZRA.

Kandahar thro' Killa Abdulla, 4th September, Kandahar, September 1st:—The enemy's position was attacked this morning by Generals Macpherson's and Baker's Brigades; Brigadier Macgregor being in reserve. A most unqualified success was gained. Ayub's camp and thirty guns are now in our possession; his army dispersed, and our cavalry are now in full pursuit up the Argandab Valley. Sir Frederick Roberts made a demonstration against the Baba Wali Kotal, where the enemy's three guns were in position. Our four 40-pounders shelled the Kotal, while a brigade of Cavalry under General Nuttal now held position in the plain below. Our real attack was made upon the Pir Paimal village on the foot of the slope of the ridge running out south-west from Baba Wali Kotal. The village of Mullah Sahidabad, under the ridge, and between it and Karz hill (? Kaghanak Chihil), was first stormed by General Macpherson, the enemy leaving 200 dead. The 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Ghoorkhas, leading the assault, lost heavily. In the former regiment Lieutenants Menzies and Donald Stewart were wounded. Macpherson's Brigade then moved along the southern slope of the ridge, while General Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Ghorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 3rd Sikhs, worked through the net-work of walled enclosures directly upon the Pir Paimal village. The enemy were taken by surprise at this plan of attack; but fought most obstinately, many Ghazis being killed. They had all the advantage of cover and position, but could not withstand our steady advance. Colonel Brownlow was shot dead while leading his regiment—the 72nd Highlanders—into action; and Captain Frome, of the same regiment, was also killed. General Macpherson's left flank finally touched Baker's right, and a combined advance cause the key of the enemy's position to fall. The 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Goorkhas, after passing the village of Pir Paimal, found the main body of the enemy numbering several thousand, with two guns, on the open ground between two ridges. Supported by the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders and Goorkhas made a direct attack, driving back the Afghans, who fled in utter confusion. We had thus taken Baba Wali Kotal in reverse; and Ayub's position was rendered untenable. His gunners left their guns on Baba Wali Kotal, and joined the main body, which fled up the Argandab Valley, leaving the camp standing. Our cavalry, under General Hugh Gough, had made a long detour during the morning, and are now well on the fugitives' left flank; while squadrons of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry with Nuttall's Brigade are following up from Mazra where Ayub's head-quarters were. Our casualties are about 200 killed and wounded. The officers killed are Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome, 72nd Highlanders; Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling. The wounded are Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Munro, 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenants Menzies and Stewart, 92nd Highlanders; Major Slater, 2nd Sikhs, and Colonel Battye, 2nd Goorkhas. Captain Straton was shot dead, after the enemy's position had fallen, by a wounded Ghazi, who sprung out upon him. The 72nd Highlanders lost seven men killed, eighteen wounded; the 92nd, eleven killed and thirty-seven wounded. We found Macline, the Artillery Officer held prisoner by Ayub, lying dead in the enemy's camp. He had been murdered only a short time before our troops arrived. This serious action will completely break Ayub's influence; the loss of his guns being alone a heavy blow. No more brilliant success could have been achieved so rapidly and with such comparatively slight loss. The enemy held splendid defensive positions, and had unlimited ammunition; and were fighting against our army wearied by forced marches from Kabul. We began action at 9 o'clock and by 1 p. m. Ayub's camp was in our hands. The cavalry pursuit resulted in large bodies of the enemy being overtaken by General Hugh Gough's Brigade, which killed 200. General Nuttal reports that his cavalry killed 100.

THE KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

THE following is the composition of the force, as given in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding.

Major G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major G. de C. Morton, 6th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major R. G. Kennedy, B. S. C., Assistant Quarter Master General.

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars., Captain A. Gaselee, B. S. C., Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers Deputies Assistant Quarter Master General.

Major A. R. Badcock, B. S. C., Principal Commissariat Officer.

Captain A. T. S. Rind, B. S. C., Lieutenant C. J. FitzGerald, B. S. C., Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawken, B. Staff Corps, Lieutenant H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Officers.

Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, In Charge of Field Treasure Chest.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Director of Transport.

Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot, Transport Staff Officer.

Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, Captain G. H. Elliot, B. S. C., Captain C. R. Macgregor, B.S.C., Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars, Lieutenant C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot, Transport Officers.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department, Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon Major R. Lower, Army Medical Department, Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.

Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Major C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery, Deputy Judge-Advocate.

Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.

Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry, Chief Political Officer and Political Secretary.

Major M. Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps, Captain J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Bengal Infantry, Political Officers.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain.

The Rev. Father G. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers, Survey Officers.

Engineer Department.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineer.

Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Royal Engineers, Adjutant.

Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers, Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, Captain M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, Captain C. F. Call, Royal Engineers, Field Engineers.

Lieutenant E. Glennie, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineers.

Artillery.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Artillery, Commanding.

Captain H. Pipon, Royal Artillery, Adjutant.

No. 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 11 Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.

Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

1st Central India Horse. (Wing of each).

2nd Central India Horse.

Infantry Division.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., Unattached, Commanding.

Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brig Major.

92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.

23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).

24th Bengal Native Infantry.

2nd (The Sirmur) Goorkha Regiment.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot, Commanding.

Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry, Brigade-Major.

72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

3rd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General C.B. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., B. S. C., Commanding.

Captain R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles, Brigade-Major.

2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.

15th Bengal Native Infantry.

25th Bengal Native Infantry.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE HINDUS IN KABUL.

THE Persian correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing from Kabul on August 27th, says that Abdul Rahman has seized the property of all Hindus who have left the city, and has issued a proclamation that, should they not return within two months, their houses will be demolished and the material used in the reconstruction of the Bala Hissar. General Mahomed Jan Khan, when our correspondent wrote, had been dangerously ill for a week, and it was rumoured that poison had been administered by some women. The Amir intends to call Musa Jan son of Yakub Khan, back to Kabul, if possible; and steps are being taken to provide for his expenses at Hagor. Musa is, however, not sure of good treatment. Mir Mahomed and three other persons are to be punished with fines, which will have to be paid as ransoms for their release. The Amir still resides in Sherpur cantonments, although he visited Kabul at the invitation of Sirdar Yusuf Khan. Several other gentlemen are pressing in their invitations to the Amir to visit them.

THE LATE CAPT STRATON.

THE death of Captain Straton, which is announced as having taken place in the battle of the 1st, will cause a great deal of pain both to his fellow officers and to all others who knew him. Quick of eye and of hand, and gifted with great powers of endurance, he was known as one who specially excelled in every kind of physical sport, and was an officer of whom his regiment had every reason to be proud. He was stationed with his regiment here in Allahabad until the second Afghan war broke out, when he accompanied General Roberts to Kabul in the capacity of Superintendent of Army Signalling. He was mentioned in despatches for the assistance he gave at the fight of Charasiab, and has since, on several occasions, rendered great services, which have been acknowledged by his commanding officers.—*Indian Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troop-ship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain Henry Hand, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from England. The Euphrates brought 12officers and 239 troops of the 61st Regiment. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col W Blackett, 61st Regt	2nd Lieut and Adjt H W Partridge, 61st Regt
Capt F J Carter, 61st Regt	Pay Master W J Sutherland, 61st Regt
Capt E Neir, 61st Regt	Quarter Master Wilson, 61st Regt
Lieut W F Trotman, 61st Regt	Surg-Major F W Wade, A M D
2nd Lieut C J Vines, 61st Regt	Surg H J Michael, A M D.
2nd Lieut Captain Caperlara, 61st Regt	
2nd Lieut Hon'ble H Addington, 61st Regt	

The troops were landed yesterday afternoon and marched to their barracks at Colaba.

The Euphrates left Portsmouth on 7th August at 8-55 a.m. for Queenstown, where she arrived on 9th August, at 7 a.m., and took on board there the 26th Regiment, consisting of 186 men, 6 officers, 59 women, and 70 children, and also a portion of the 98th Regiment consisting of 851 men and 22 officers. The officers belonging to the 26th Regiment are:—Major Hall, Captain Winter and Captain Jamieson; Lieutenants Anton, Thuillier and Wood. These troops together with those composing the 98th Regiment, 687 men and 23 officers, disembarked at Malta.

For Kurrachee she brought the 9th Regiment consisting of 22 officers and 851 men. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, Major Heathcote, Major Roper, Captains Sharp, Tyacke, Carey, Allen, Powis, William, and Chapman; Lieutenants Reeves, Chichester, Trevelyan, Randolph, Lindner, Mackenzie, Hunter, Geldard, Dyson and Prior; Quarter-master Thore, and Paymaster Lahon. The Euphrates arrived at Malta on 18th August, and left there on the 19th. She arrived in Kurrachee on 4th September and left on 5th of the same month. The troops on board experienced extremely hot weather in the Red Sea, and notwithstanding all precautions, had no less than 7 cases of sunstroke, three among the sailors, and four among the soldiers. It was fortunate the supply of ice on board was ample, as one man entirely owed his recovery to the use of ice. Had the passage in the Red Sea lasted one day longer, many more cases would probably have occurred. The Euphrates is armed with two Armstrong breech-loading 24-pounders on the poop, and one muzzle-loading brass 24-pounder mounted in the forecastle.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late disaster at Khusk-i-Nakhud will not be without some useful effect if it practically shows the inefficiency of the organization of the present native army. Time after time has warning been given that under any unusual strain the paucity of officers with native regiments would count disaster, and the age and inefficiency of the senior officers was unsuited to the work. Colonels sometimes do the work of subalterns, and some who are in command are allowed to hang on to complete a further short period for pension, although it is notorious their energy is gone. And by the present system an officer often gets command when his energy and spirits are gone. He probably intends to go in two or three years, and while he is permitted to serve for this period the efficiency of the corps he commands is being slowly sapped.

No doubt, if the native company officers were up to the standard the Government requires of them, matters would be different, but as it is, they are for their position the best paid men in a native regiment and do the best work. Of late years their pay has been much increased, but the Madras native army is the only one where an attempt has really been made to work them. Here in Bombay a native officer is not even allowed to keep a register of musketry practice without the supervision of a European officer.

Much has been said of late about want of recruits for the native army—if the pay be raised according to recent changes in the labour market, as good men will be got as formerly. I have only just read of the excellent conduct of the Bombay Sappers at the "sortie" at Kandahar, and remember they are much better paid than the sepoys of the line regiments.

A few days ago a native regiment left Bombay for Upper Sind with the following combatant officers—one colonel over 32 years' service, one captain, and a subaltern. What a commentary on our present organization? SQUARE.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lest our silence should be misconstrued we write in answer to the letter of your correspondent "Ignoramus" in to-day's issue of your paper to state—firstly, that it is contrary to our custom, as we believe it to be to that of most business firms, to reply to anonymous enquirers. Secondly, that should your correspondent be really, as he hints, an intending investor he can, as we have stated in the prospectus of the company, obtain the fullest information upon its affairs by applying at our offices. The result, we venture to assure him, would be in all respect satisfactory.

In future we must decline to notice communications of a similar nature.

Sept. 8. TREMAYNE & CO.

A LADY'S OPINION OF THE FOOT-BALL MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After perusing one of your correspondent's account of the last foot-ball match, played between the Fort and Byculla teams, it strikes me very forcibly, from opinions expressed by some experienced gentlemen foot-ball players, that the decision given on the illegitimacy of the touch-down scored by the Byculla team, is very unfair. These gentlemen have themselves played in grand foot-ball matches at home, and I should say that they ought to be better judges of what constitutes a fair touch-down. In my opinion, and I speak for the fair sex, Messrs. Walsh and McGarry did not do so exceptionally well, as described by a correspondent in the last account. At any rate, the sympathy of most of the lady spectators is on the Byculla side, and so it would be an act of gallantry for the Fort Club to acknowledge their defeat.

Sept. 8. A LADY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting.)
Temple Bar Concert, 9 p.m.
Portuguese Defamation case, 2-30 p.m.,

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Euphrates, from England; Farragui, Rangoon; Earlshall, Mauritius; Sirdhana (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Black Peter—Suppe.
Overture	Fra Diavolo—Auber.
Selection	Linda de Chamouni—Donizetti.
Waltz	Ma Charmante—Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Fantasca—Hertel.
Galop	Flick and Flock—Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Ta sem Dostali—Stark.
Overture	Calif de Bagdad—Bouldieu.
Romanza	Alla Stella Confidente—Robandi.
Waltz	Soldaten Lieder—Gung'l.
Potpourri	English—Leitpold.
Quadrille	Madam Angot—Reinthaler.
Soemans Abschied	—Abt.
Waltz	Mahablehwur—Inzoli.
Cavatina	Nabucodonosor—Verdy.
Polka	Fledermaus—Strauss.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Peshwa entered the dock yesterday.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Fakeer Mahomed, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 25, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Gowalia Tank Road.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.—We observe from the *London Gazette* that the appointment of Mr. Michael R. de Quadros as Consul at Bombay to His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen.

DEATHS FROM THE FALLING OF A SHED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadevee Tank Road, on view of the bodies of Emaumbux Ramzan and Khodabux Serdarkhan, two bricklayers, who were killed on the night previous by the falling in of the roof of a shed in which they resided. Ali Khodabux, who lived in the same place, said he was awakened about one o'clock yesterday morning by the crushing in of the roof of the shed. He rushed into the street and so escaped injury. He and others, together with the police, removed from the *debris* the two deceased. They were both found dead. The evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon went to show that the death of Emaumbux Ramzan was caused by fracture of the skull, and that of the other man by suffocation. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry to-day.

SENDING CART-DRIVERS TO THE FRONT.—Mr. Plunkett, the Poona City Magistrate, in accordance with orders issued by Government, has, within the last few days, sent a number of natives as cart-drivers to the Commissariat authorities, with the view of their being sent to the front.—*Deccan Herald.*

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. VOLUNTEERS.

A MATCH was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground between the two above elevens. Play commenced at 12 o'clock, and the Gymkhana having won the toss sent in Moore and Moir, and the latter having scored one, was bowled by Ryan. One wicket for 3. Mr. Steele then assumed the willow, and after a long innings, in which with some first-class batting he made four hits for four, and five for three, was bowled by Mr. Cassels, having made a fine score of 70. Score, 6 wickets for 111. The wickets then fell rapidly, and the innings closed for 117. Captain Tennent and Lce. Corp W. E. Young then opened the campaign for the Volunteers, Captain Tennent scoring 22, the highest score on that side. Captain Wyer ran up a score of 17, and was not out. Ultimately the last wicket fell for 70. The Gymkhana eleven then went in again and had scored 34, when time was called, for two wickets. The match as per score below resulted in an easy victory for the Gymkhana.

The Volunteer band was in attendance in the evening.

GYMKHANA. 1ST INNINGS.		VOLUNTEERS. 1ST INNINGS.	
T H Moore, b Ryan	11	Capt Tennent, b Steel	22
G W Moir, b Ryan	1	L Corp W E Young, b Steel	4
F L Steele, b Cassels	70	Col Sergt George, b Moore	0
H C Powell, b Spiers	8	Vol Cassels, b Steel	0
W Lang, c Weir, b Ryan	6	Von Steven, b Lawrence	0
A G Harrison, c sub, b Spiers	0	Capt Wyer, not out	17
E Lawrence, b Cassels	0	Lieut Stewart, b Steel	0
A C Walker, b Spiers	0	Col sergt-Macrae, b Lawrence	0
E Rich, b Ryan	6	Vol Speirs, b Steel	1
G L O Davidson, not out	3	Vol Ryan, run out	3
F A, Midwood, b Ryan	0	Vol Whitehead, b Moore	0
byes &c.	14	byes &c.	8
Total	117	Total	70

GYMKHANA.—2ND INNINGS.

J H Moore, not out	17
G W Moir, run out	2
H C Powell, c and b Ryan	9
L O Davidson, not out	2
Byes &c.	4
Total	34

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council there were present Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Douglas, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Fazalbhoy Gangjee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Cook, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, and Mr. Raghoonath N. Khote.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The memorandum, No. 9,012, dated 17th August 1880 from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction to the appointment from the Health Department, Budget, (conveyance of Rs. 17-8 to meet charges incurred by the police in removing and disposing of nine dead bodies found in the streets during May and June last) came on for further consideration. With reference to this subject Government Resolution, No. 1680, General Department, directs that these charges shall be borne by the Municipality, who are, however, to be reimbursed as far as the available assets of the deceased will admit of in each case.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that as a lawyer, he did not think it was a municipal charge. However, as it was a general question, it had better be referred to their solicitors for opinion.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there were several other charges of the same nature which required to be considered.

At the suggestion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, a further consideration of this question was deferred till the papers connected with it be circulated among the members, in order that they might come prepared with a subject which involved several important principles.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following letter, dated 26th August, from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, addressed to the Chairman of the Town Council, with reference to the resolution passed by the Council on the 17th of August was read by the Chairman.

To Dr. T. BLANEY, Chairman of the Town Council.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 8991, dated 18th August, communicating with your remarks, copy of a resolution, passed by the Town Council on 17th August

of questions about the jurisdictions of the Archbishop of Goa and the Jesuits, and about the scholarship funds made over by the Jesuits. He tried to show that the Jesuits were inimical to the Portuguese Government, and that Mr. de Quadros had put himself at their head. But it was noteworthy that Mr. Payne did not make any reference to this part of his examination in his speech for the defence, so it was unnecessary for him (Mr. Mehta) to go into the evidence on that point. Mr. Payne had given it up, and the statement remained entirely unjustified. It must be taken as a proof of malice that the attempt to justify this statement had utterly broken down. Then a half-hearted attempt had been made to try and take the sting out of this portion, and it was said on the part of the defendants that they did not impute any sordid or dishonest motive to Mr. de Quadros. He took it that though Mr. Payne argued strongly that good faith was quite enough to protect his clients his address showed clearly that there were imputations of sordid motives. The defendants said, through the mouth of Mr. Payne, that they acted on information which they had obtained from the Government of Goa *Gazette*.

Mr. Payne :—That word extortion has reference to all the matters.

Mr. Mehta said he accepted the explanation, but among the matters was one about quarantine. The defendants said the prosecutor had committed extortion in respect of this quarantine. They had no reasonable ground for any such statement. They had dishonestly, he felt bound to say, though he was sorry to have to say it, they had dishonestly manipulated that *Government Gazette* for the purpose of putting the matter in their own light. And these were gentlemen who had told Mr. Payne to describe them over and over again as high and honourable gentlemen and had put themselves forward as the champions of the poor and oppressed! This allegation which he made, harsh as it was, was completely borne out by the facts. The *Government Gazette* of Goa contained a letter of the 5th, which said that the fourth clause was to be carried out and on the 8th they went further and said that, in consequence of information just received from the Portuguese Consul, health certificates were to be required from ports north of Goa. In the memorial it was said that "in consequence of a telegraphic despatch," &c. The memorialists took one portion of the *Gazette* to impute dishonesty, and they brought together for the same purpose two portions entirely different in the notifications. In one portion of the memorial they take the notification of the 8th and incorporate with it something contained in the letters of the 3rd and 5th. According to their own confession they say that the whole of these notifications were in their hand in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th January. They had all these notifications at one of the same time; they borrow one portion from one paragraph and they tack on to it something which had appeared previously.

Mr. Payne :—It had not appeared previously; it appeared on the same day.

Mr. Mehta said the date was of the same day; but they could have seen that the quarantine was declared under those letters on the 5th January. The magistrate would see the difference between the quarantine at Goa and the certificates. It was perfectly clear from the *Government Gazette* that restrictions had been declared before the receipt of the telegraphic communication from the Consul. They appeared in pursuance of what had been recommended by the Health Officer on the 3rd. It was then stated that further information having been received, further restrictions were issued. The defendants' dishonesty in manipulating the *Gazette*, could only proceed from some malice or other. It was their duty, before doing as they did, to enquire whether the single statement of fact contained in the *Gazette* justified such defamatory expressions, or whether they were justified by other circumstances in the case, for the facts could easily have been ascertained on enquiry. Mr. Payne was indignant the other day when he (Mr. Pherozshaw) presumed to say that the defendant should have made proper enquiry. In the first place he repudiated that enquiries need be made, and then he said afterwards that Mr. de Quadros prevented such enquiries by putting the defendants off with an inflated letter, containing harsh expressions. The strictures based on that letter were entirely unfounded, and were made without bringing into court any evidence of the circumstances under which Mr. de Quadros was obliged to write them. If the agitation had been a *bona fide* one, and if information had been asked for in a fair spirit, then Mr. de Quadros would not have been justified in writing such a letter. But what if he found this was no *bona fide* agitation, but one got up by certain persons acting maliciously to stir up an excitable people, and make them believe they were being wronged in order to libel the Consul in a manner of which he could not take any notice? Would he not be justified in saying he had neither time nor leisure to enter into a controversy with people who acted in this way? The correspondents who wrote to the papers were anonymous correspondents, and it was to these that Mr. de Quadros made that reply. Was there any reason to believe that if these three gentlemen who constituted themselves a committee, and who through Mr. Payne say they are the leading members of the Portuguese community, one of them being, as the court was informed, on terms of friendship with Mr. de Quadros; would not Mr. de Quadros, if they had made enquiries, have enlightened them on the points in regard to which they declared they sought information? It was certainly no answer to say that because Mr. de Quadros declined to carry on a discussion with anonymous correspondents in the newspapers that he was unwilling to answer questions and discuss matters properly brought before him. The defendants had shown no reason whatever why they should not have made due enquiries. If they had done so before libelling a man in the position of Mr. de Quadros they would have found that he was not to the slightest degree to blame. They said that if they had known of the two telegrams sent first they would not have been justified in making the remarks they did, as the aspect of the thing would have been altered. They, however, took no trouble to ascertain what had happened previously. It was well known that the Portuguese Government were very particular to take precautions against cholera epidemics. The English were not so careful, and regarded the injury to commerce in relation to injury to health in a different manner to the Portuguese, and the English nation and the continental nations were always at war on the subject of quarantine. English merchants were continually grumbling at the regulations which were made to prevent the spread of disease. It was a strict regulation in the Consular Code that when any district was the least affected notice must be given by the Consul to his Government. In January there broke out a very virulent form of epidemic at Poona, and the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* published details of the cases and deaths. This was in the cold season, but the number of deaths was very large. Was it surprising, then, that Mr. de Quadros informed his Government of this epidemic, for Poona was not so far distant from Bombay as to render it unlikely that the epidemic would reach the latter place. He did not say to the Goanese Government:—"Poona is a considerable distance from Bombay, you must not be frightened." The Goanese Government knew well enough how far Poona was from Bombay, and did not require any such unnecessary information as Mr. Payne seemed to think the Consul should have given them. When, on the 5th January, Mr. de Quadros informed the Government of Goa that two cases had occurred in Bombay, he did what he was strictly bound to do, and he gave very positive and definite information. He was quite right in presuming that the Government of Goa knew how to act upon such information without his advice. They got into a fright it was true, but the Consul was not responsible for that. Passengers to Goa did not come from the city of Bombay alone, but from all parts of the Presidency, and a good many people went from Poona to Goa *via* Bombay, and in passing through Bombay they might convey the epidemic to the Goa districts. He (Mr. Pherozshaw) did not see that the Government of Goa was so much to blame as Mr. Payne thought, as it was a very wise thing to try and prevent the epidemic from passing through Bombay to Goa. If these defendants had made any enquiry whatsoever they would have found out the real facts, that there was a virulent outbreak at Poona, which led them to establish quarantine. After quarantine, the Goa Government sent two telegrams to the Consul; one on the 5th and the other on the 7th, requesting the Consul to report the first case of cholera breaking out in Bombay. In consequence of these repeated enquiries for Government, the Consul sacrificed private feeling and reported by telegram on the 8th of two cases of cholera in Bombay, one of which was fatal. Mr. Payne said Mr. de Quadros ought to have informed the Goanese Government further, but was he to suppose that the Government were not aware that two cases of cholera did not make an epidemic? It would have been deemed an impertinence if Mr. de Quadros had attempted to enlighten the Government on this matter. It should be remembered, again, that the Consul having lived in British territory so long took the English view of the case and considered the quarantine rather unnecessary. He did just what he ought to have done. He could not send an official protest, but for the purpose of putting his own views before the Government he writes to the Health Officer of Goa who was the proper authority. Then it was said that Mr. de Quadros, the Portuguese Consul in Bombay, deceived the Governor General of Goa, that he played, upon and practised upon the good faith, honesty and simplicity of the Government. The defendants suggested that the Consul did this for the purpose of realising fees which would accrue to him if bills of health were required for vessels leaving Bombay in case quarantine was established, and they used the word "extortion" in relation to those fees. These were certainly highly defamatory expressions; they attributed sordid motives of a base character to Mr. de Quadros, and when the defendant were brought to that court for defamation they set up a dishonest defence and made a denial which was entirely contrary to every word in the memorial, namely, that they had no intention of imputing to Mr. de Quadros sordid motives. If these defendants were so honestly intentioned as they instructed Mr. Payne to say they were; if they had no ill-feeling against Mr. de Quadros, why did they not go to him when he offered to lay before them the circumstances? They found that, so far as Dr. da Cunha was concerned, he thought it beneath him, and it was the same with Dr. da Gama. If these were the champions of the Portuguese community and the honourable gentlemen they tried to represent themselves to be through Mr. Payne, that was a proper occasion, if they had not malicious motives, for them to get the information they said they wanted. But these motives were actually and expressly malicious, and the defendants persisted in their malice until they came to that court, when they suddenly turned round on discovering that they had clearly laid themselves open to a serious charge, and declared that they had no intention of imputing improper motives to Mr. de Quadros. He said it with great regret of gentlemen in the position of the defendants that it showed they had in this matter behaved not like honest and honourable gentlemen, but had made a dishonest defence to a malicious imputation against the honour and character of the Consul who represented them in Bombay. After referring to the law as it regarded privilege in defamatory expressions, Mr. Pherozshaw passed on to say that Mr. Payne stated the defendants were justified in making remarks which they based on what was contained in the *Government Gazette*, but upon this information they raised a huge superstructure of dishonest motive. It was clear they had obtained information from other quarters, because the word "telegraphic" occurred in the memorial and not in the notification to which they referred. Mr. de Quadros' conduct was just what might have been expected from a Consul, and if the defendants had been honestly inclined, and not hostile towards Mr. de Quadros, they would never have imagined that the communication of the Consul could have been intended to mislead the Government. There was another thing showing malice. It was said Mr. de Quadros ought to be removed from the Consulship, and the secretary at the public meeting asked the reporters to leave that out of the Bombay papers. He had not the courage to allow it to appear in the English papers in Bombay. Mr. Pherozshaw then called attention to a case in support of his contention that the statements of the memorial were not privileged, and said that the cases Mr. Payne had cited did not support the argument that, were honesty of purpose excused a defamatory statement. No such publication as that admitted by Mr. Payne was allowed by the Penal Code. The petition was sent to a certain newspaper, and though it was not printed, the fact of its being sent was sufficient proof of publication. He (Mr. Pherozshaw) would like to make a few remarks on one of the facts that portions of the memorial were introduced unnecessarily by Mr. Payne. It was not necessary that the portions of the memorial which were not defamatory should be argued, and he supposed they were taken up by Mr. Payne, because he had nothing better to say in regard to the really libellous portions. Mr. de Quadros was charged with revolutionising the Consular office, but as far as that was concerned Mr. de Quadros admitted that things had been allowed to go on in a negligent fashion, without strict rules, and that he had tried to set this right.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—The jury in the case of the Empress v. Henry Baldwin returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the charges.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 28th August, there were 147 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 17·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 210 deaths, and the death-rate was 25·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 7 from cholera, 49 from fevers, 15 from tetanus and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 5 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 84 Hindus, 48 Mahommedans, and 2 of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Collingah, with a death-rate of 38·4 per thousand per annum, and the healthiest Coomartolly with a death-rate of 4·8 per 1,000 per annum.

DARING ROBBERY AT LAKHIPUR.

THE following letter, giving an account of a most daring robbery perpetrated by a large body of armed men on the Rupabally Tea Estate, in Lakhipur, Kachar, has been placed at our disposal:—Plunder seems to have been the sole object of the raiders, and we should doubt their being Nagas. It is to be hoped the guilty parties will be promptly brought to justice; for the fact of such an outrage being perpetrated with impunity would probably lead to others.

Rupabally Tea Estate, Lakhipur, August 29, 1880. Messrs. Young and Company, Calcutta. I have to-day telegraphed you as follows:—"Armed men looted bungalow; thousand rupees, narrow escape own life; particulars follow." I regret very much having to send you this piece of disastrous news of events which took place here last night. I now beg to write to you full particulars of all that occurred. During the night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was woke up by a party of men tearing down the bungalow door, and before I could properly awake, my bed was surrounded by 10 to 15 men, armed with swords and spears, and disguised (the disguise being dark clothes and muffled up to their eyes with cloth, which prevented the rest of the face being seen). Besides the men who were round my bed, I am perfectly sure that there was another party of men outside; as to how many there may have been I have no idea. My first impulse was to sit up in bed and cry out, but I was warned that if I made a noise I would be killed; in fact one or two of the party made thrusts at me through the mosquito curtain, but were stopped by the man who was apparently their leader. They asked for the key of the safe, which I told them to look for, and while a few of the party were guard over me, still armed with swords and spears, others of the party were attempting to break open the safe with an axe, whilst others were looking for the keys, which, when they found, they opposed the safe, carrying away nearly all its contents. The safe contained over Rs. 1,200. About Rs. 950 in silver and Rs. 50 in new pice (being the July Garden remittance, which was brought out to the Garden from the Station Cutcherry on Friday last) were carried away, leaving only Rs. 200 in notes and Garden Papers in the safe. The bundles of pice were carried off just as they arrived from the station, their paper coverings being unopened. While the men were still keeping guard over me, the bags of money were passed out to others of the party, who were in the verandah. After they had got well away from the bungalow, the men (who had all along kept guard over me by holding Naga spears over my body while in bed) followed the party who had carried away the money. I then left the bungalow by the bathroom door, fearing the bungalow would be set fire to, and gave alarm. Before the men had left my bedside, they warned me that if I gave any alarm, they would kill me. On getting out of bed, I ran down and gave the Lalo and Tea house chowkidars orders to inform my Baboo and coolies what had taken place. I also sent a mounted syce to inform the manager and assistant of Mahmoora and desire them to come over at once, which they did, and kindly gave me all the assistance it was in their power to give under the circumstances. After being at Mahmuda, my syce proceeded to the Lakhipur thanna, returning with the Darogah of this district, who is now engaged collecting information. On returning to the bungalow, accompanied by a number of coolies, I found that not a gun had been also taken from my bedroom, and several smaller articles from the diningroom. I feel certain that the party of men came with the doubt intention of plunder and murder, for had it not been for the intervention of their leader, there is no doubt but that they would not have hesitated at killing me. I suppose the party to have consisted of either Nagas or Manipoories, who were traced in the Sanaimakh direction by a small party of coolies I sent out this morning.—I remain, &c. H. MCKENZIE.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AT BABA WALI.—Of the wounded officers in the late battle Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the Central India Horse, is a nephew of His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Commander-in Chief; and Captain Murray, of the 72nd Highlanders, is a brother of Dr. John Murray, Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras.

THE DUKE AND THE MATRONS.—A correspondent has favoured us with a copy of the following printed note:—Madam,—It is proposed by a few of the ladies of Madras to give a farewell entertainment to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and the Ladies Grenville, early in November next, consisting of a dinner to 120 (that being the largest number possible to entertain), followed by a soiree, to which the whole of Madras Society will be invited. 2. The dinner party will comprise the Duke's family and suite; with all ladies subscribing, and their husbands. Gentlemen whose wives are absent from Madras will be privileged to join as subscribers, and, as such, to be included in the dinner party. 3. It is estimated that there will fifty subscribers, contributing Rs. 100 each; in the event of any balance remaining unexpended, it will be divisible among the subscribers. 4. I am requested to enquire if you will allow your name to be put down? If so, please sign and return the enclosed.—Yours faithfully, A. C. BARLOW, Secretary. It is very amiable of Mrs. Barlow to desire to be instrumental in inducing her Madras Society at a soiree Dansante at Dinner, and But it would have been better, we think, honour. movement originated with somebody who under fewer personal obligations to the Governor than is the wife of the pukka Commissioner of Neilgherries, who is now acting as Third Member of the Board of Revenue.—*Madras Mail.*

A DARING ROBBERY OF JEWELS AT TRIVELLORE.—A correspondent writes:—On the night of Wednesday, the 1st instant, when there was a heavy rain, a gang of daring thieves committed housebreaking in the premises of the Ahobilamattam, a well-known religious institution at Trivellore, and, descending from the top of the substantially built terrace into the jewel room of the mattam, carried away some three lakhs of rupees worth of jewels, gold and silver articles, most of which were presented to the deity worshipped at the mattam by the native rajas and noblemen of form er days. No trace of the stolen property has yet been discovered, but it seems that some foot-passengers saw a broken box, hammers, and hooks some five miles to the south of the Trivellore railway station, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. The Superintendent of Police at St. Thomas' Mount having heard of this robbery visited Trivellore and the mattam there on Friday, to see what particulars he could get of this extraordinary theft, which has produced a great sensation in the place and the whole district of Chingleput; but hardly any one has been arrested on suspicion, although some of the old and present servants and agents of the mattam are suspected to be concerned. Similar thefts, though on a small scale, appear to have occurred in the Trivellore Pagoda also this year, but the district police have discovered no trace of any of the stolen jewels. These occurrences show that elements of disorder and insecurity of property exist in the neighbourhood of Madras. The head of the mattam will do well to offer a reward as a sufficient incentive not only to the local police, but also to the hangers-on and vagabonds about the place who may have had a scent of the affair to come forward now and give a clue to the thieves. The Hindu public appear to sympathize deeply with the Jeyar of the mattam, who was only installed last year.—*Madras Times.*

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Do.	pints	do.	,, 18 0
Cognac Vieux	quarts	do.	,, 28 8

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TERMS—CASH.

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Muscatel, 1873	,,	,, 19 0
Do. 1874	,,	,, 20 0
Madeira 1875	,,	,, 18 0
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